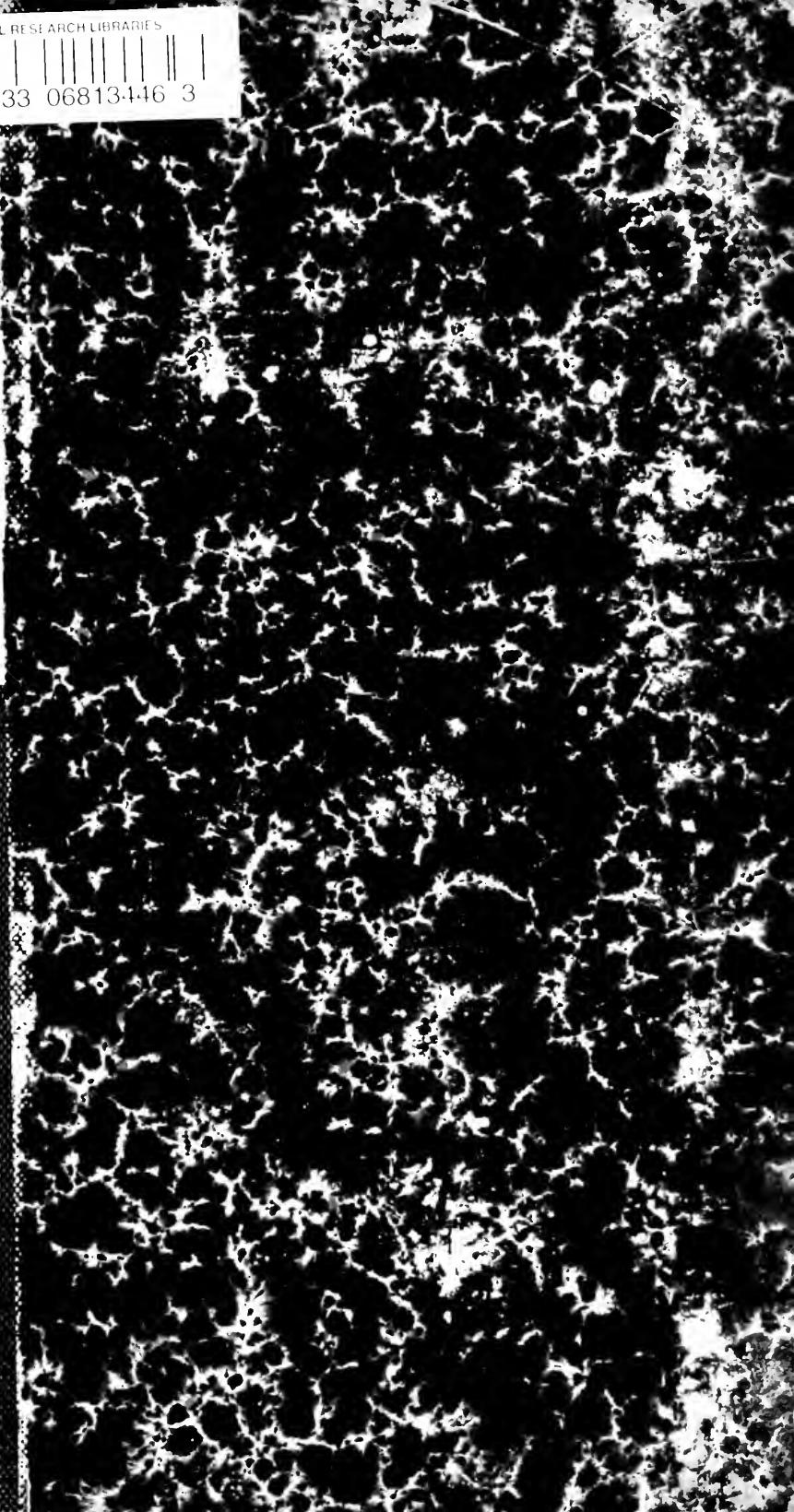
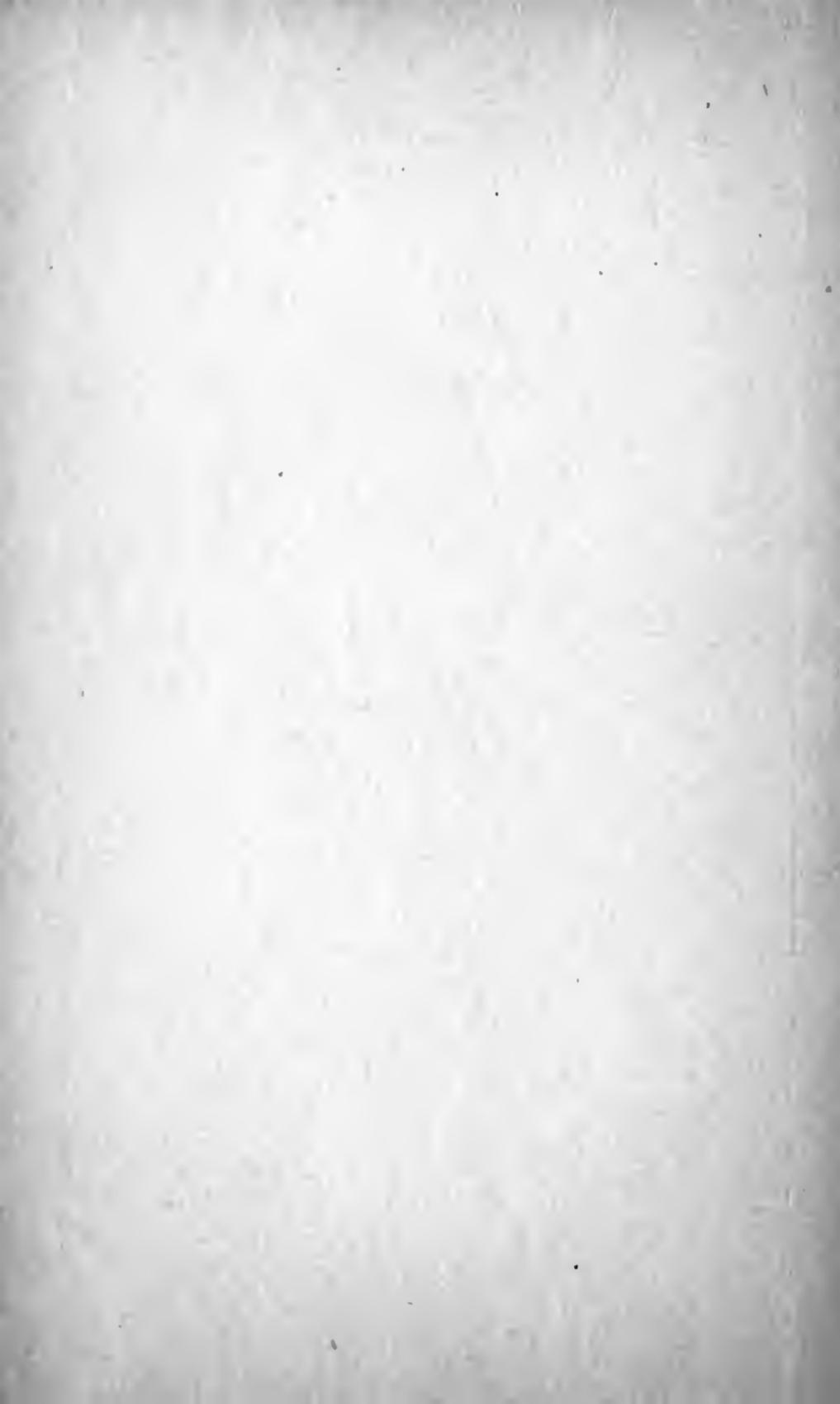


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THE THIRD
ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
GOVERNOR THOMAS DUDLEY
FAMILY ASSOCIATION
AND
FOURTH REUNION
OF THE
DESCENDANTS
OF
GOVERNOR THOMAS DUDLEY
HELD IN
BOSTON, OCT. 15, 1895



PREPARED AND PUBLISHED BY

L. EDWIN DUDLEY
ALBION M. DUDLEY
DUDLEY R. CHILD

Publication Committee.

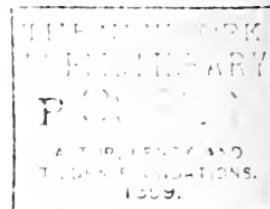




BORN IN ROXBURY, 1675

DIED IN ROXBURY, 1751.

Photographed from a miniature oval belonging to Mr. Dudley R. Child, of Boston.



THE THIRD
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THE GOVERNOR THOMAS DUDLEY FAMILY ASSOCIATION
1896

BIND NO. } 5250
NUMBER } D-173
OF 1896.)

The Meeting.

The third annual meeting of the Association was held at Hotel Vendome, Boston, on Tuesday, the fifteenth day of October. The previous record of pleasant weather was marred for the first time by rain during the afternoon and evening. The meeting was called to order at half-past three o'clock, by President Sanford H. Dudley, of Cambridge. The Secretary read the call for the meeting as given in the circular notice which follows:

THE GOVERNOR THOMAS DUDLEY FAMILY ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Third Annual Meeting will be held at Hotel Vendome, Boston, on the afternoon of Tuesday, October fifteenth, at three o'clock, for the choice of officers for the coming year and the transaction of any business that may properly come before the meeting.

Members are earnestly requested to attend promptly in order that there may be no delay from lack of a quorum.

REUNION AND BANQUET.

Between the hours of four and five o'clock, a Reception and Reunion of the descendants of Governor Thomas Dudley will be held in the Vendome parlors. The Banquet will follow at five o'clock. Tickets to the Banquet, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents each, may be obtained from L. Edwin Dudley, Treasurer, 50 Bromfield Street, Boston. All are requested to obtain or apply for tickets at least two days in

advance, for the number to be provided for must be known in season.

The main topic for the occasion will be
"CHIEF JUSTICE PAUL DUDLEY," and the
"DUDLEIAN LECTURES AT HARVARD COLLEGE."

This topic will be presented by Rev. Francis B. Horn-brooke of Newton, Mass.

Other speakers and details will be made known in a circular notice to be issued a few days before the meeting.

DUDLEY R. CHILD, Secretary,
September 23, 1895. 30 High St., Boston, Mass.

The record of the last annual meeting and that of the meeting at Salem, Mass., were read and approved.

Treasurer's Report.

L. EDWIN DUDLEY, TREASURER.

IN ACCOUNT WITH THE GOV. THOMAS DUDLEY FAMILY
ASSOCIATION.

DR.

To Cash on hand at last report . . .	\$202.88
To Amt. rec'd for membership fees . . .	30.00
To Amt. rec'd for annual dues . . .	89.00
To Amt. rec'd for dinner tickets . . .	110.00
To Amt. rec'd for biography . . .	10.00
To Amt. rec'd for Salem excursion . . .	48.25
To Amt. rec'd for annual reports . . .	17.50
To Amt. rec'd for photo of castle . . .	.75
	—
	\$508.38

CR.

By Amt. paid Hotel Vendome . . .	\$121.00
By Amt. paid for printing, postage, etc. . .	115.85
By Amt. paid for expenses Salem trip . . .	42.55
By Amt. paid for badges . . .	4.00
By Amt. paid Boston Mailing Co., . . .	9.23
By Amt. paid to historian . . .	15.00
Balance on hand . . .	200.75
	—
	\$508.38

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) L. EDWIN DUDLEY, Treasurer.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 14, 1895.

I have examined the above report of the Treasurer, and find it correctly stated and the expenditures properly vouched for.

(Signed) JAMES HENRY WIGGIN, Auditor.
The report was accepted and placed on file.

Secretary's Report.

TO THE GOVERNOR THOMAS DUDLEY FAMILY ASSOCIATION.

Ladies and Gentlemen: —

The following account of the affairs of the Association constitutes the third annual report of your Secretary.

Four meetings of the Board of Directors have been held. The first, in November, authorized the publication of the Report of the Second Annual Meeting by Messrs. S. H. Dudley, A. M. Dudley and D. R. Child. The May meeting was held to act upon the instructions of the preceding meeting of the Association, and made arrangements for the excursion to and about Salem on June 29th. At the August meeting the question of holding the annual meeting of the Association in New York City was considered and decided in the negative, as a Massachusetts corporation cannot legally hold a business meeting outside of the State. At this and a subsequent meeting, arrangements were made for holding the third annual meeting in this city.

On Saturday, the twenty-ninth day of June, the members of the Association and their friends, to the number of sixty, gathered at Plummer Hall, Salem, the date being close upon that of the landing of the "Lady Arbella," in June, 1630. The weather, which had been cloudy and threatening rain, cleared away shortly after ten o'clock. Leaving wraps in the hall, the party visited first the Essex Institute, seeing its many historical relics, portraits, MSS., etc.; then to the Cadet Armory, on whose site stood the house of Gov. Simon Bradstreet; then the Old First Meeting House (of Roger Williams), built in 1634. Carriages were then taken for a drive about the city, visiting the

following points of interest, viz.: Peabody Academy of Sciencee; Court Houses, where the witchcraft records were shown: Old Ward House, with projecting second story; North Bridge, scene of Leslie's Retreat, Feb. 26, 1775; Gallows Hill, scene of nineteen witchcraft executions in 1692; Pickering House, built 1651; Roger Williams' house, built previous to 1634; Custom House, Derby St., Hawthorne's birthplace, 27 Union St., Charter St. Burial Ground, the earliest burial place of Salem (Gov. Simon Bradstreet buried there in 1697); "House of Seven Gables," 54 Turner St.

At Little's Wharf the party left the carriages and examined with great interest the model of the "Lady Arbella," transformed from an old schooner to an exact representation of the famous craft in size, rig, decoration, etc., and destined for the approaching celebration at Manchester. On the ride to Salem Willows the company saw, from the road, the landing place on Winter Island of the party from the "Arbella."

On arriving at Salem Willows a photograph of the company was taken, and at two o'clock dinner was served in the Pavillion. At three o'clock Pres. S. H. Dudley called the meeting to order, and Hon. William H. Gove, president of the Salem Board of Aldermen, extended the welcome of the city to our Association in an excellent address. President Dudley replied in well chosen words on behalf of the Association. Hon. Robert S. Rantoul, vice-president of the Essex Institute, was then introduced and delivered a very interesting historical address. Remarks were also made by Hon. Stephen H. Phillips of Salem, Dr. Albion M. Dudley and Rev. L. E. Angier, D. D. The meeting then adjourned, many returning to Boston by boat, after a most enjoyable day.

The Report of the Second Annual Meeting and Third Reunion has been issued and copyrighted in the name of

the Association, two hundred copies being printed and placed on sale at fifty cents each. The time having been one of general business depression, the sale of the Reports has been much smaller than usual. The same cause has affected the increase of our membership to some extent, but the past two months have shown marked improvement. The city government has taken no further steps towards converting the Old Roxbury Burying Ground into a park. This is chiefly due to the pressing necessities of our schools, which render appropriations for new work impossible at present.

We note an increasing number of family gatherings in New England, but few, if any, have the firm foundation of our own society, or as eminent an ancestor.

The associations which call us together have root in the very beginnings of New England, and the added strength of the family tie. The descendants of Governor Dudley being scattered throughout the United States, we find our scope and interests to be national rather than local, and the subtle influence of kinship drawing all sections toward a common purpose. At the request of the "Committee for Massachusetts," certain of our family reliques have been sent to the Colonial Exhibit in the Massachusetts Building at the Atlanta Exposition. Similar contributions were made at the time of the World's Fair at Chicago, and *old* New England has thus gone out again to the newer States.

It is, perhaps, too early in our history for a definite policy to be outlined, but we must plan for the possibilities of the immediate future, and advice from all quarters is asked. If we may not at present erect memorials, we can unite in increasing numbers, and through a large membership secure the best foundation for the future development of our objects.

Respectfully submitted,

DUDLEY R. CHILD, Secretary.

Historian's Report.

Ladies and Gentlemen, kinsfolk of the Dudley Association:

Again it becomes my pleasant duty to greet you, and to say a few words relating to matters of interest to us as Dudleys. As I was not able to be present at the gathering at Salem in June last, I leave an account of that occasion to be given to you by our secretary, who has prepared a sketch of the day's proceedings, and turn my attention to another subject, which I trust may interest you all as it does me, *viz.*, The Family Tree.

Probably all here assembled are aware of the fact that under the auspices of this association a "Life of Gov. Thomas Dudley" is in course of preparation by one of its members, Mr. Augustine Jones. Probably, also, all of us are aware that Gov. Thomas Dudley's exact place in the historic and illustrious Dudley Family of England is by no means a settled point.

His father was Capt. Roger Dudley — but which Capt. Roger? for there were more than one, and who was Capt. Roger's father? These questions being still unanswered, your Historian makes bold to ask, Would it not, in the judgment of the Association, be advisable to employ some expert genealogist, preferably Mr. Henry F. Waters, if his services can be had, to make the search in England necessary to the clearing up of these disputed points? On page 646 of *The History of the Dudley Family*, by Mr. Dean Dudley, the author says: "When I visited England in 1850, such search was tedious and costly before the great record societies had published any of their works — but now there are good facilities for such investigations — indexes, state papers, parish registers, etc., are printed in fine style; vast collections are deposited in London favorable to genealogists. Let our friends examine the records

of London, Westminster, Stoke Newington, Hackney, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Yarmouth, Coventry, etc., etc. Let them look up the military records in London, and the records of the Mechanic Guilds, etc.

In a chronicle of the time of Henry IV. of France, translated from the Spanish by a London author in 1872, it was said that two Captain Dudleys were slain at the Battle of Ivry in 1590. What were the names of the author and the translator?"

These suggestions of Mr. Dudley being followed by our Association, Mr. Jones might find it a pleasanter and easier task to write the first chapter of the Life, and this association might find a clear title to many very much to be desired inheritances. The settling of these points would in all probability settle also the questions raised by Harvard University and Radcliffe College as to who was Anne Radcliffe, and what prompted her to send a large donation of money to Harvard in its early and struggling days.

Your historian inclines strongly to the belief that the motive was interest in the Dudleys of the New World. Not far from the year 1500 Alice Dudley, of the Baronial line, married Sir John Ratcliffe of the Derwentwater family (*i. e.*, of the Earls of Derwentwater family). Alice died about twenty years before Gov. Thomas was born, and Anne was probably her grand-daughter — possibly her daughter — and probably of close kinship to Gov. Thomas. Another family allied to the Dudleys is commemorated on Massachusetts soil and elsewhere in our country. The famous town of Lexington bears witness to the family feeling of the early Dudleys of America. As far back as the time of Henry III. of England, about 1250, an heiress of the great family of *Lexington* married Rowland de Sutton, the ancestor of the Sutton-Dudleys of Dudley Castle, and so the names of Sutton and *Lexington*, with many others, came over with the Dudleys to make their home in the New World, and in the case of the latter to win a

glory greater than ever belonged to it in the land where it held manors and lands and vassals, and carried itself with the proudest.

A careful study of "The History of the Dudley Family" makes one feel more and more that this Association has a good American and patriotic reason to be, and an unusually good reason to preserve the connections, the traditions and the landmarks coming down from the ancestors.

Of the twenty-five dollars appropriated for the purchase of books, etc., the account, with vouchers enclosed, is as follows:—

Americans of Royal Descent, by Charles H. Browning	\$10.00
Express charges on same from Philadelphia	.70
Two years' subscription to American Historical Register	5.00
	\$15.70
Balance in hands of Treasurer	10.00
	<u>\$25.90</u>

The shelf of books belonging to the Association presents quite a dignified appearance already, and suggests the oak which comes from planting of the acorn.

An edition of the works of Ann (Dudley) Bradstreet is shortly to be published in this city by the "Duodecimos," a Book Club, and issued from the DeVinne Press. It will doubtless be a handsome volume, and may perhaps be added to our shelf next year.

Very respectfully submitted,

LOUISE WINTHROP KOUES, Historian.

128 West Seventeenth St., New York City.

It was voted that the chair appoint a committee of five to nominate officers for the coming year, and the following were so appointed, viz.: Charles E. Wiggin, chairman, Boston, George E. Dudley, Boston, Franklin S. Williams, Boston, Miss M. L. Johnson, Jamaica Plain, Charles H. Dudley, Woburn. After consultation the committee reported the following list of officers, and these were duly elected.

Officers, 1895-96.

President., DR. ALBION M. DUDLEY, Salem, Mass.

Vice-Presidents., MRS. CATHERINE DUDLEY BRAMBLE,
New London, Conn.

FRANK DUDLEY, Portland, Me.

E. DUDLEY FREEMAN, Portland, Me.

AUGUSTINE JONES, Providence, R. I.

MRS. CAROLINE A. KENNARD, Brookline, Mass.

WOODBURY G. LANGDON, New York.

JOSEPH B. MOORS, Boston.

CHARLES A. SHELDON, New Haven, Conn.

GILMAN H. TUCKER, New York.

JAMES HENRY WIGGIN, Boston.

Secretary., DUDLEY R. CHILD, 30 High St., Boston.

Treasurer., L. EDWIN DUDLEY, 50 Bromfield St., Boston.

Historian., MISS LOUISE WINTHROP KOPES,

128 West 70th St., New York.

Directors., MRS. FLORENCE M. ADKINSON, Dorchester, Mass.

MISS JULIA C. CLARKE, Boston.

EDWIN C. DUDLEY, Augusta, Me.

GEORGE E. DUDLEY, Boston.

HENRY W. DUDLEY, M. D., Abington, Mass.

MRS. ALICE DUDLEY FELLOWS, N. Cambridge, Mass.

CHARLES DUDLEY LEWIS, Framingham, Mass.

WILLIAM CHARLES ROGERS, New York.

CHARLES E. WIGGIN, Boston.

FRANKLIN S. WILLIAMS, Boston.

Discussion ensued on the suggestion contained in the historian's report relating to the employment of Mr. Henry F. Waters of London to obtain information concerning the ancestry and life in England of Thomas Dudley. Mr. Augustine Jones of Providence, R. I., being engaged in writing a "Life of Gov. Thomas Dudley" for the Association, it was voted that he be consulted in this regard, and that favorable action on the suggestion be recommended to the Board of Directors.

A vote of thanks was then offered to the retiring president, and as the president-elect was not present, being detained at home by illness, it was voted that the former preside until the close of the meeting.

A partial report of the special committee on fees and dues was then presented by Mrs. F. M. Adkinson of Dorchester, Mass., as chairman. The committee suggested that there should be an "auxiliary membership" for descendants residing at distant points, with annual fee of one dollar; and that a suitable badge or pin should be adopted.

It was voted that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to prepare and publish the Report of the proceedings at this meeting. The chair appointed L. Edwin Dudley, chairman, Dr. A. M. Dudley and Dudley R. Child.

The Reception and Banquet.

During the usual interval of social intercourse preceding the banquet, the Association's scrap-book and collection of family photographs was examined with much interest. The company entered the dining-hall at half-past five o'clock, and after being seated at the tables, the divine blessing was invoked by Rev. F. B. Hornbrooke.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

DR. ALBION M. DUDLEY	.	.	.	.	.	Salem, Mass.
MRS. CLARA A. WARREN	.	.	.	.	.	Bridgeport, Conn.
MISS FANNIE L. CLAPP	.	.	.	.	.	Framingham, Mass.
GEORGE E. DUDLEY	.	.	.	.	.	Boston, Mass.
CHARLES F. DUDLEY	.	.	.	.	.	Abington, Mass.
WILLIAM H. DUDLEY	.	.	.	.	.	Whitman, Mass.
MRS. HORACE E. STOWE	.	.	.	.	.	Hudson, Mass.
MISS DORA FAY KNIGHT	.	.	.	.	.	Norwood, Mass.
MISS JENNIE BUTLER DUDLEY	.	.	.	.	.	Salem, Mass.
GEORGE VAIL SHEPARD MICHAELIS	.	.	.	.	.	Boston, Mass.
FREDERIC COLE DUDLEY	.	.	.	.	.	Portland, Me.

Of those who were present, the following names were obtained:—

MRS. F. M. ADKINSON	.	.	Dorchester,	Mass.
MRS. C. K. BABB	.	.	Boston,	"
MRS. BLANCHARD	.	.	Los Angeles,	Cal.
MRS. C. A. BRAMBLE	.	.	New London,	Conn.
MRS. E. A. CARLETON	.	.	Boston,	Mass.
MISS CHAMBERLAIN	.	.	New London,	Conn.
MRS. M. S. CHILD	.	.	Boston,	Mass.
MISS EDITH CHILD	.	.	Boston,	"
DUDLEY R. CHILD	.	.	"	"
MRS. H. M. CHILDS	.	.	Roxbury,	"
MRS. F. W. CLAPP	.	.	Framingham,	"
MISS FANNIE L. CLAPP	.	.	"	"
GEORGE KUHN CLARKE	.	.	Needham,	"
MRS. GEORGE K. CLARKE	.	.	"	"
MRS. SUSAN L. CLOUGH	.	.	Concord,	N. H.
MISS JENNIE D. CLOUGH	.	.	"	"
REV. JAMES DE NORMANDIE	.	.	Roxbury,	Mass.
MISS ARIANA S. DUDLEY	.	.	Concord,	N. H.
CHARLES H. DUDLEY	.	.	Woburn,	Mass.
MRS. CHARLES H. DUDLEY	.	.	"	"
FRANK DUDLEY	.	.	Portland,	Me.
MRS. FRANK DUDLEY	.	.	"	"
FREDERIC C. DUDLEY	.	.	"	"
HOWLAND DUDLEY	.	.	Cambridge,	Mass.
HENRY W. DUDLEY, M. D.	.	.	Abington,	"
MISS LAURA H. DUDLEY	.	.	Cambridge,	"
L. EDWIN DUDLEY	.	.	Boston,	"
MISS MARY E. DUDLEY	.	.	Cambridge,	"
SANFORD H. DUDLEY	.	.	"	"
MRS. S. H. DUDLEY	.	.	"	"
WARREN P. DUDLEY	.	.	"	"
J. P. FENNO	.	.	Milton,	"
MRS. R. P. FENNO	.	.	"	"
MRS. CLARA K. HILL	.	.	Boston,	"
REV. FRANCIS B. HORNBROOKE	.	.	Newton,	"
MRS. F. B. HORNBROOKE	.	.	"	"
DUDLEY HORNBROOKE	.	.	"	"
JOHN M. HOWLAND	.	.	Cambridge,	"
MRS. CAROLINE D. JOHNSON	.	.	Jamaica Plain,	"
MISS MARY L. JOHNSON	.	.	" "	"
AUGUSTINE JONES	.	.	Providence,	R. I.



LU. Y. WAINWRIGHT.

Wife of Paul Dudley,

Daughter of Col. John Wainwright and Elizabeth Norton, of Ipswich,

MARRIED. 1703.

DIED. 1756.

Photographed from a portrait in oil belonging to Mr. Dudley R. Child, of Boston.

MRS. ABBIE W. MAY	Dorchester,	Mass.
JOSEPH B. MOORS	Boston,	"
MRS. RUMRILL	Roxbury,	"
MISS S. E. RUMRILL	"	"
CHARLES A. TALBOT	New Haven,	Conn.
MRS. J. C. SHELDON	Milton,	Mass.
ISAAC NEWTON TUCKER	Allston,	"
MRS. I. N. TUCKER	"	"
MISS ANNA M. WHITING	Newton,	"
MISS SUSAN A. WHITING	"	"
CHARLES E. WIGGIN	Boston,	"
JAMES HENRY WIGGIN	Roxbury,	"
MRS. JAMES H. WIGGIN	"	"

MENU.

Blue-Points.

Consommè, Berchoux. Puree Palestine, aux Croutons.

Baked Pompano, Bordelaisse.

Sliced Cucumbers. Potatoes Normandèe.

Leg of Mutton, aux Flagelettes.

Philadelphia Capon, with Celery.

Marrow Squash. Sweet Potato Croquettes.

Punch Hollandaise.

Escalopes of Veal, Milanaise.

Salmi of Duck, with Oranges.

Apples, Piemontaise.

Nouget Cream.

Macedoine Jelly.

Assorted Cakes.

Harlequin Ice Creain.

Fancy Water Ices.

Fruit.

Cheese.

Crackers.

Olives.

Coffee.

Hanging at the head of the hall were portraits of Paul Dudley and his wife, Lucy Wainwright, (loaned for the occasion by Dudley R. Child of Boston).

At seven o'clock the gathering was again called to order and attention was given to the literary programme.

President's Address.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Kinsfolk:

To you all, and especially to our guests and friends, who have kindly consented to grace this occasion with their presence, I extend the hearty greetings of our Association. The Governor Thomas Dudley Family Association, though yet young in years, deals with very ancient themes, some of which, to a later generation, may seem uninteresting, but I can assure you that, though our Association deals with such odd and old time matters, it yet acquires a touch of old time grace, feels the earnest and hearty, but prim and courtly, politeness, that we may well believe existed in the days of Winthrop and Dudley: and we will not, as their descendants, partaking, as we would fain believe, of some of their grace and courtesy, allow ourselves or our beloved Association to lack in any particular in those beautiful and comely traits of character belonging to them. They were hospitable and loved to welcome to their homely and homelike fare the stranger and the long absent brother or sister. Following, then, such laudable example, our Association, may I say it again, welcomes most heartily to its festive board every friend and guest to-day. It longs to see at this board every Dudley descendant, and hopes in time that every such will find his way within its fold. It is young and full of hope. It looks forward to the day when it shall have accomplished a work worthy of its high purpose. It doth seek its own, it vaunteth itself somewhat, but behaveth not unseemly. It is ambitious, but hopes not to win favor and esteem except by good work well done, some actual good accomplished.

To do all this it must work. It must not be satisfied with mere perfusion, if I may be allowed to coin a word, or with the light and superficial touch of a dilettante. In short, it must win its spurs if it will have recognition. Big words will not do it, nor will sonorous and well turned phrases accomplish the desired result.

Three things are necessary to accomplish what we wish: The first is work; the second is *work*, and the third is work. Good, hard, earnest and honest work is the needed thing. Not only that—our work must be accurate and truthful.

I bespeak for our Association, then, a future of which we may well be proud, when it shall be an honor and a distinction to be numbered in its membership. Then and not before will our members begin to remember our beloved Association in their wills when looking about to discover some worthy object upon which to bestow their surplus wealth. I commend this suggestion to your prayerful consideration. If, then, there are any multi-millionaires among you, whose sight begins to grow dim, whose ears begin to fail in their natural function, whose voices reveal slightly a wheezy treble, who wish to leave behind you a record of good deeds well done, whose grand-nephews and grand-nieces entertain that all-absorbing love for you that your dollars inspire, to such I commend the lacks and wants and needs of our beloved Association. We are to erect a statue some day, or a monument, or a memorial hall, for aught I know, as one of our honored members has already suggested, upon the very spot where the founder of our family and so many of his lineal descendants lived for so many years. You see, then, that bequests will not ill become our Association, and that among the artists and scholars and critics and hard-headed business men within its membership some men and women will surely be found who will see that such bequests shall be well and faithfully and appropriately administered.

I think I discover some signs that the former asperities of writers upon our early history, so far as our ancestor is concerned, are giving way to a more appreciative consideration of his merits, taking note of the fact that the bitterness and vindictiveness of a couple of disappointed but very ambitious ministers and the egoistic partialities of one or two diarists are largely to blame for whatever of unfavorable comment has been interjected into later historical writings. To what extent, if any, the labors of this Association may have affected this apparent change, if change it is, I will not undertake to say. Those of you who have looked into that latest and most charming book of Alice Morse Earle's, "Margaret Winthrop," will understand what I mean. For aught I know, it is because a woman wrote that book. It was a woman, you will remember, our ancestor's gifted and loving daughter, the first poet in all New England literature, who penned these lines of her revered and beloved father.

"One of the founders, him New England know,
"Who staid thy feeble sides when thou wast low,
"Who spent his state, his strength, and years with care,
"That after comers in them might have share :
"True patriot of this little commonweal,
"Who isn't can tax thee aught but for thy zeal?
"Truth's friend thou wert, to error still a foe,
"Which caused apostates to malign thee so.
"Let malice bite and envy gnaw its fill;
"He was my father, and I'll praise him still."

I love that daughter. There is not a father's heart here but would love such a daughter. There is not a mother's heart here but will respond. For aught I know a woman's pen, the loving spirit and tender appreciation of somebody's daughter will correct some of the errors of history and will triumphantly vindicate the truth of those sweet lines of that daughter of good old Massachusetts.

I call your attention to the fact that the life of Thomas

Dudley is being written, and that it is in the competent hands of our fellow member and esteemed cousin, Augustine Jones, and will appear in due season. He is not being hurried in this work, and we do not wish to hurry him, as we would a literary haek who turns off his work at a penny a line. We wish the work to grow upon his hands, and him to grow with it, so that with the healthy growth and experience of the workman there shall come forth the finished work of a master workman, the admiration of every student of our history, and the envy of those who have been wont to follow the beaten paths and never once peep over the hedges. Give Mr. Jones the encouragement of your enthusiasm and of your subscriptions, thus helping yourselves and the Association too. You will remember that the work is being done under the auspices of the Association, and that there must not be any such thing as fail when the Association undertakes to do a thing. Due announcements will be made when the work has reached the proper stage. When done, it should be in the hands of every member of the Association and of every Dudley descendant, and in every considerable library in the land, as doubtless it will surely find its way there.

I congratulate you upon the general prosperity of the Association. It has already vindicated its right to existence. It brings us together from far and near. It enables us to know each other. It creates among us that generous respect and kindly regard that naturally belong to kinsmen and kinsfolk. It stimulates us to know more of our ancestors, to learn more of their virtuous lives and heroic deeds.

President Dudley then read the letters which follow:—

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
BOSTON, Sept. 23, 1895.

Mr. S. H. DUDLEY, 95 Milk St.

My Dear Sir:

The Governor is in receipt of your kind invitation to attend the meeting of the Dudley Association, Oct. 15th, and His Excellency directs me to state that it is impossible to make any definite answer at present, as his engagements in October are liable to be in the hands of the Republican State Committee.

Yours truly,

H. A. THOMAS,

Private Secretary.

Letter from Lieut.-Governor Wolcott.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
COUNCIL CHAMBER, BOSTON,
Oct. 11, 1895.

SANFORD H. DUDLEY, Esq., President Gov. Thomas Dudley Family Association, 95 Milk St., Boston.

My Dear Sir:

It would give me much pleasure, I assure you, if I could be present at your annual banquet, for the occasion, I am **sure**, will be a most interesting and agreeable one; but my engagements are such as to make it impossible for me to accept your very cordial invitation. Mrs. Wolcott has very recently lost her father, and for this reason will also be unable to attend. Please to accept our thanks and sincere regrets and believe me

Very truly yours,

ROGER WOLCOTT.

Letter from Governor Woodbury of Vermont.

STATE OF VERMONT,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
BURLINGTON, Sept. 28, 1895. }

My Dear Sir:

Your esteemed favor of the 23d inst. is received. Please to accept thanks for your courtesy inviting me to be present at your annual meeting the 15th prox. It would give me much pleasure if I could be present, but I expect to leave for a trip west on that date. I take considerable pride in the fact that I am a lineal descendant of Thomas Dudley, and much regret that I cannot be with you upon what must prove to be an interesting occasion.

Yours very truly,
URBAN A. WOODBURY.

SANFORD H. DUDLEY, Esq., 95 Milk St., Boston, Mass

Letter from Chief Justice Field.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT, COURT HOUSE,
BOSTON, Oct. 12, 1895. }

My Dear Sir:

I thank you for the invitation to my wife and myself to attend the annual meeting and banquet of the Dudley Association. The family in Massachusetts is historical, and if by the accident of office I could claim a connection with it, I should esteem it an honor. I must be in Plymouth holding court with the full court next Tuesday. It is true that the session is not likely to be long, but I cannot feel sure that I can return to Boston in season to take any part in the meeting. Besides, I am compelled to avoid all such occasions as far as possible in order properly to attend to my work. I am therefore constrained to ask you to excuse me from accepting the invitation.

Yours very truly,
W. A. FIELD.

SANFORD H. DUDLEY, Esq., President, 95 Milk St., Boston.

Letter from Rev. Brooke Herford, D. D.

Dear Sir:

Excuse a P. C. written in a hazz, having so many letters to answer. I am sorry to say that I am engaged out in Cambridge all afternoon and evening, Tuesday next, so that it is impossible for me to accept you kind invitation, *re* Dudley.

Yours,

Oct. 9, 1895, Boston

BROOKE HERFORD.

Letter from Anson Phelps Stokes, Esq.

THE RICHELIEU, MICHIGAN AVE. BOULEVARD, }
CHICAGO, Oct. 1, 1895. }

SANFORD H. DUDLEY, Esq., President, Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter 23d, and much regret that I am unable to accept your kind invitation to speak at the annual meeting of the Governor Thomas Dudley Association.

I am on my way to the far west to attend the annual meetings of some corporations in which I am interested, and I cannot return to Massachusetts until after the 15th of October.

Since Massachusetts has become my home for half the year, I feel an additional interest in its early history, with which my Ancestors, Gov. Thomas Dudley, Gov. John Haines, Rev. John Woodbridge and many others were identified.

I have at Lenox a collection of rare books and some manuscripts, which I should be glad to show you in case you came to that neighborhood, relating to the early settlement of Massachusetts and Connecticut. Among them are the second and third editions of Anne (Dudley) Bradstreet, and an original lease signed and sealed by Richard Harlarkenden.

With best wishes for the success of the annual meeting,
believe me,

Sincerely,

ANSON PHELPS STOKES.

Letter from Col. T. B. Warren.

MR. S. H. DUDLEY.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your favor of 3d inst., and in reply am sorry to say that neither Mrs. W. nor myself will be able to be present at this year's meeting of the Association. Thanking you very much for the honor you propose, and regretting my inability to be present, I am

Very truly yours,

T. B. WARREN.

Bridgeport, Ct., Oct. 7, 1895.

In announcing the topic and address of the evening, the president called attention to the portraits of Paul Dudley and Lucy Wainwright, and then introduced Rev. Francis B. Hornbrooke of Newton, Mass.

Address of Rev. Francis B. Hornbrooke.*

It is the fate of some men who have held a high and honorable place in the esteem of their contemporaries, and who have worthily performed the duties of the various offices they were called upon to fill, that the memory of their words and deeds fades away and their personality becomes dim and spectral. Paul Dudley is an example of this. In his own day few men were better known, while to-day, few who have ever been prominent are so much forgotten. Even writers for our daily papers with their extensive and profound knowledge of everything and everybody, speak of him as an "obscure person."

For this forgetfulness there are various reasons. In the first place, Paul Dudley had no descendants who could

*NOTE.—This Address appeared in the January 1896 number of The New England Magazine.

keep his name alive. Judge Sewall in his diary for April 26, 1705, writes, and one can imagine a certain pathos in the matter-of-fact account, "Mr. Paul Dudley buries his little son Thomas." The child was only six months old; and so far as I have been able to learn there were no other children. All the property was left to his nephews and nieces. Another reason why so little is generally known of Paul Dudley is that he occupied during his entire public life of almost half a century positions which kept him from active participation in those occurrences which give men a large place on the pages of history. History does not concern itself with the ordinary proceeding of courts of law, and the better judges perform their duties the less is said about them. A bad or incompetent judge may succeed in gaining notoriety: a good judge is easily forgotten.

But Paul Dudley might have left a perpetual memorial of himself if, like his contemporary and colleague on the bench, Judge Sewall, he had only kept a diary. Perhaps if he had done this we might not have respected or loved him more, but we should have known him better. But he does not seem to have had any disposition to do this, or if he did his records have all vanished. The only thing of the kind that has come down to us is an interleaved almanac for the year 1740. The little that we have makes us wish we had more: but all such wishes are unavailing. In all probability Paul Dudley, like many other people, thought he would be good and keep a diary — and succeeded better than most of them do, in keeping one for a whole year. All the information we can gain about him must be gleaned from the diaries and letters of his contemporaries, and the few records of his life and work that still remain. We can only bring these fragmentary and widely scattered reports together so as to produce a more definite and real picture of the man as he lived and thought and worked.

Paul Dudley was born in the town of Roxbury, September 3, 1675. His father, Joseph Dudley, was afterwards,

for a brief interval in 1686, and later on from 1702 to 1715, governor of the province of Massachusetts, which included Maine and also New Hampshire. He was a man of brilliant parts and of many offices, a man whose eyes were ever wide open to the main chance, who won the bitter dislike of the Mathers and of all who resented the taking away of the charter, but who also won on his death a eulogy from the newspaper of the day which might have suited a Plato, a Washington and a St. Chrysostom rolled in one.

The child Paul passed his early days in Roxbury, in the old Dudley homestead, which stood on the land occupied until quite recently by the Universalist meeting-house. At that time Roxbury was one of the most beautiful places in New England, and was noted, according to the account of a visitor in 1686, for its fine residences and noble estates. It was the home of the richest and best people in the colony.

But, fine as the place seemed at the time, it was really nothing more than a village and the wildness of nature was only in part overcome. For in 1740 Paul Dudley himself, in his interleaved almanac, notes: "A good fat bear killed upon our meeting-house hill—or near it." Boston was miles away, with its two thousand inhabitants and three meeting-houses.

The earlier years, after infancy, were spent in study at the Roxbury Latin School. We have no knowledge of the character of his teachers, but we do learn something of the condition of the school house, since one of the teachers, not many years later, declares that it was "worse than any pig stie." But, bad as the schoolhouse was, Paul Dudley learned his lessons in it so well that at the age of eleven he was ready to enter Harvard College. Joseph Dudley may not have been all that the Mathers could have wished, but his letter to Increase Mather, then president of Harvard, commending his son to his care, shows that he

was a kind and thoughtful father. In a way, the letter is a model.

"Ap'l 26, '86. I have humbly to offer you a little, sober, and well-disposed son, who, tho' very young, if he may have the favour of admittance, I hope his learning may be tollerable; and for him I will promise that by your and my care, his own Industry, and the blessing of God, his mother the University shall not be ashamed to allow him the place of a son at seven years' end — appoint a time when he may be examined."

The curriculum at Harvard at that time was not what it is now. Science was unknown, and the requirements in mathematics were not rigid. But even in 1686 the ability to acquire enough knowledge of Latin and Greek by the age of eleven to enter college was exceptional. In the half century of the college's existence, Cotton Mather was the only one who had been able to accomplish such a feat. The number of students at that time was small, probably not exceeding sixty. There was only one building; for as late as 1712 a petition was presented by the overseers to the General Court, urging it to lengthen the college one hundred feet. The president, Increase Mather, lived in Boston. There were only two professors, Brattle and Leverett.

While Dudley was at Harvard, at the Commencement of 1686, Andros, the colonial governor, visited it, in state, in company with an Episcopalian minister. And he must have noticed on that occasion that no opportunity was given to the visiting clergymen for the exercise of any of his functions. Sewall says: "President Mather prayed both forenoon and afternoon and also craved blessing and returned thanks in the hall." Those were not the days of large inclusiveness.

Dudley must have been present also at the commencement of 1688, and have heard the exploit of Sir William Phips in raising the treasures of a sunken Spanish galleon compared by Hubbard, the orator of the day, with that of Jason, who brought home the golden fleece.

In 1690, at the age of fifteen, Paul Dudley graduated with high honors, and afterwards became tutor in the college. In his case exaltation and humiliation came together. The year of his graduation saw the imprisonment of his father and the apparent destruction of all his political hopes. It is interesting to notice that in the catalogue of that time the name of Paul Dudley leads the list, because of the social position of his father. The democratic spirit was not in the air, and the Puritans were respecters of persons. Among his classmates were two who afterward attained to distinction: Benjamin Wadsworth, who became president of Harvard, and Peter Burr, who became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut. Paul Dudley seems to have always been deeply interested in the fortunes of his alma mater, and from time to time during his life we find him taking part in its public exercises and, as a fellow, endeavoring to regulate its methods. Sewall — how many things would be forgotten were it not for that prosaic but faithful soul — tells us that, on January 14, 1707, at the installation of Leverett as president of Harvard, "Mr. Paul Dudley read part of the 132d Psalm in Tate and Brady's version, Windsor tune." And again he writes that on July 2, 1712, "at Commencement Mr. Paul Dudley set the tune."

The conduct of affairs in the college did not always please him; for in 1718, when the overseers met to petition the General Court to lengthen the College building one hundred feet, he stood up and seconded Judge Sewall in his protest against the neglect of expositions of Scripture in the hall. He evidently suspected that President Leverett was lukewarm on the matter, as perhaps he was. Later on, the president complained that Paul Dudley reported that one of the fellows had told him that there had not been three expositions of Scripture in a year. The president says that he asked all the fellows if they had

made any such statement and they all denied that they had. The inference Leverett drew from this general denial was that Dudley had not spoken the truth. It never seemed to dawn upon the presidential mind that one of the fellows might have conveniently forgotten what he had said to Paul Dudley. It is clear that he thought that the zeal for religious instruction and observance was being relaxed; and no doubt he was perfectly justified in thinking so. The old Puritan fervor had left the college, never to return.

After his graduation, Paul Dudley, as we have seen, taught for a time in the college. He then devoted himself to the study of law, his chosen profession, first in this country and then in the Inner Temple in London. We have no information of him while here, except an incidental notice in a letter of Gov. Jonathan Belcher to his son, "Paul Dudley told me that it cost him £120 a year." It is easy to see from this that the young man was not stinted; for \$600 a year at the end of the seventeenth century in London was fully equal in purchasing power to \$1800 to-day. In one of his theological pamphlets Dudley says: "I myself being in Corunna in Spain," — which shows that he must have taken a journey through Europe, like other gentlemen of wealth and position. Other than these incidental glimpses we have nothing of his life and conduct in England. But we may well believe that his residence of some years there must have influenced him in some ways, at least for a time.

He certainly became imbued with an idea of law and of prerogative which, popular as it may have been in England, was far from being so in these parts. January 12, 1703, he wrote to a friend: "This country will never be worth living in for lawyers and gentlemen till the charter is taken away. My father and I sometimes talk of the queen's establishing a court of chancery here." This is the letter to which Increase Mather, in his letter to Gov. Joseph

Dudley, January 20, 1708, refers, when he accuses both him and his son Paul of "contriving to destroy the charter privileges of the province and to obtain a commission for a court of chancery, which is the same as a court of bribery." This is the letter of which the same divine says: "A gentleman in London gave £10 for that letter." Increase Mather's patriotism in this case seems to have been far greater than his sense of propriety.

Paul Dudley returned with his father to this country, on the latter's accession to the governorship in 1702. We find our first mention of him in Sewall's diary, under the date of May 4, 1702, where it is recorded that he dined with the judge in company with several others. And on July 4, 1702, we find the record: "In the afternoon Paul Dudley Esq'r is Appointed the Queen's Attorney." Evidently Dudley and Judge Sewall were fast becoming intimate; since on July 21, 1702, we read in the diary: "Mr. Paul Dudley dined with us Thursday." "June 24, 1703, Mr. Paul Dudley visits me." Then on January 5, 1704, the Judge writes: "I dine at Mr. Paul Dudley's with the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Capt. Sam Appleton, etc." For "a certain obscure person," Paul Dudley seems to have kept very good company.

One of the first things he determined upon after being appointed to office was to get married. His heart was turned toward Lucy, daughter of Col. John Wainwright of Ipswich. But learned and accomplished as he was, he feared that his "divine mistress" would believe nothing he said to her, and so he pours out the ardor of his soul in a letter to Mrs. Davenport, her sister. It is a manly, earnest and pathetic letter, and shows that lovers were not very different in the beginning of the eighteenth from what they are at the end of the nineteenth century. The whole letter may be found in Drake's History of Roxbury. These are the closing words:—

"Dear Madam: I once more beg pardon of you, and pray you to think me in earnest in what I write, for every word of it comes from the bottom of my soul, and I hope before I have done to convince my dearest Lucy of the truth of it, tho' as yet she believes nothing that I say to her. Madam, I am with all affection and respect your most obliged tho' now Distressful Humble Servant."

The letter was successful; for Paul Dudley and Lucy Wainwright were married in 1703 and lived happily together until the husband's death in 1751. The wife survived until 1756.

Dudley's public life was varied, conspicuous and, for the most part, successful. As attorney general, he showed great activity in arresting pirates, who in those days infested our waters. Some years later he was a member of the great and general court, and showed, it is said, great ability and vigor in debate. But we have no report of his speeches, and we know little of the particular questions discussed. In the year 1739 he was speaker of the House. He was also several times a member of the Executive Council.

He always took a deep interest in the fortunes of his father; and we find him writing to the ministers to pray for his father as governor, in the churches. This was at the time when there was reason to suppose that Joseph Dudley had been deprived of his place and when the ministers seemed unwilling to waste their petitions on a deposed official.

Sometimes he had his little reverses. Sewall writes, April 7, 1715: "Governor proposed Mr. Paul Dudley for judge of probate, 10 nos, 8 yeas." Governor Belcher in one of his letters rejoices in the fact that he had received a "salivation" in the general court, but he does not explain just what he means. Probably he refers to some defeat of Dudley's purposes.

It seems from the letters of this same Belcher, who was governor 1729-41, that he used all his power to keep Paul

Dudley out of the Executive Council, and that he was sometimes successful in doing so. He thought Dudley was overbearing and insulting. He accuses him of base ingratitude, of falsehood, and refers to him as "Sarah" in terms which, if they are not descriptive of Dudley, certainly show us the kind of man he was himself. Last of all, he calls him "Paul the preacher." But the General Court seemed to think that, if there was any lying, it had not been done by Paul Dudley, and censured Belcher for writing so untruthfully about him. The fact is, he thought Dudley did not like him, and he considered whether he would refuse to appoint him as Justice of the Supreme Court. Evidently he thought it advisable not to do so; for Dudley remained here as justice, while Belcher removed to New Jersey.

Dudley served sixteen years as Attorney General, and then, in 1718, became judge of the Superior Court of Judicature of the province; and in 1745 he became Chief Justice, in which office he remained until his death, Jan. 25, 1751. He filled the offices of Justice and Chief Justice with marked ability and in a way to win honor for himself and to secure the best interests of the province. No record of the reasons for his opinions remains, but his decisions seem to have impressed themselves as just. Judge Sewall says:

Here [on the bench] he displayed his admirable talents, his quick apprehension, his uncommon strength of memory and extensive knowledge; and at the same time his great abhorrence of vice, together with that impartial justice which neither respected the rich, nor countenanced the poor man in his cause. Thus while with pure hands and an upright heart he administered justice in the circuit thro' the Province he gained the general esteem and veneration of the people."

These words were written with little or no expectation that they would ever be read by others, and so may be taken as the sincere expression of one most competent to judge.

But his judicial duties — hard and tedious as they must have been for a judge who held court at places as widely separated as Barnstable, Plymouth and York, Maine, in days when roads were poor, bridges few and ways of travelling slow, did not exhaust his energies. He was constantly contributing to the transactions of the Royal Society, of which he was a Fellow,— a rare distinction which shows in what esteem he was held by those in England who were interested in the study of natural phenomena. He wrote about “the method of making maple sugar,” “the Poison-wood Tree,” “Bee-hives and wild Honey,” “the Moose-deer,” “the Niagara Falls,” the Locusts of New England,” “the Rattle snake,” “the Indian sweating houses,” “whales,” “plants of N.E.,” “several earthquakes,” and “the Five Nations,” for which last he was agent. These contributions, of course, do not give Paul Dudley any right to be numbered among the men of science. They were no doubt superficial in their character, and have long since been forgotten. But they show that he was a man of great intellectual curiosity, and that he went through the world with his eyes open, and so learned all that a man of his time, in his circumstances, could reasonably be expected to learn. The MSS. are in the Boston Public Library.

He was also much interested in theological questions; and there is a little volume of his in the Boston Public Library — of between sixty and seventy pages — composed of three pamphlets. It bears the following descriptive title page:

“An Essay on the Merchandise of Slaves and souls of men — Rev. XVIII-13.—with an application thereof to the Church of Rome, to which is added an Exercitation on Numbers XXXII, 10, 11, 12, with an occasional Meditation on 1 Sam'l XXIII, 11, 12. By a gentleman. Printed by B. Green, Boston, 1731.”

The third paper is a brief comparison of the Heathen with the Jewish and Christian oracles. The second is an

argument to prove that many others besides Caleb and Joshua who were twenty years old at the coming out of Egypt might enter into Canaan.

The first paper, on the "Merchandise of Slaves and Souls of Men," is not an anti-slavery paper, but an indictment of the Roman Catholic Church for its dealings in the bones of the saints. He contends that its course is here clearly foretold. To him the "man of sin" and the papal system are identical as are also "Babylon" and Rome. The doctrines of that church are called "damnable illusions" — a phrase which reminds us of "damnable heresies" in the Dndleian lecture foundation. He quotes with unhesitating approval the words of Mr. Durham on Rev. xiv. 9, "That a papist living or dying according to the Complex Principles of the Doctrine and worship that is followed in Popery cannot be saved nor expect justification before God." The pamphlet is written in good strong English. It shows a sound knowledge of the Bible in the original tongues, and also of the decrees of councils and statements of historic creeds. It is doubtful whether many justices of our courts to-day could command as many resources of scholarship on the same subjects. One sentence from it may give some idea of its spirit and style:—

"If he that touched a dead body, by the Levitical law became unclean seven days, how putrid and loathsome must Mystical Babylon be at this day, who for so many ages has been defiling herself with the dead bodies and bones of men."

The religious faith of Paul Dudley was essentially that which his grandfather brought to New England and carried with him to his grave. President Quincy, in his History of Harvard College, intimates that Dudley inclined to the severer view of things for the sake of popularity. He may have had knowledge of some facts to sustain this insinuation, but he has not given them as he ought. There is certainly nothing in Dudley's life and conduct that is

not capable of an explanation consistent with a belief in his perfect sincerity; and when there is a good reason to be found for a man's religious opinions, we have no right without any real knowledge to impute an unworthy motive as the cause of their adoption. Indeed, it is doubtful whether Paul Dudley was ever conscious of any change in his religious opinions. He was born in a Puritan family, and was surrounded by a Puritan people. His grandfather was a Puritan of the Puritans. His father, though he sometimes annoyed his friends and neighbors by showing some sympathy and interest in the Episcopilians, never ceased to be a member of the church in Roxbury. As a child Paul listened to John Eliot and colleagues who were like him. While he was in England he may have become more tolerant in his idea of the established church, and may have, under the influence of those about him, attended some of its services. But even this is improbable. When he returned to New England, he attended the church of his boyhood at Roxbury, and year after year listened to Nehemiah Walter, a man of great learning and pulpit power, but one whom Whitefield characterized as an old Puritan. Some idea may be gained of the spirit of his theology from his remark on meeting Whitefield, that he was much pleased at his description of man as "half beast and half devil." It would be strange indeed if a serious minded young man who lived in a community that made a Jonathan Edwards possible and was capable of the Great Awakening and who listened twice a week to such a man, whose character he honored and whose talents he admired, did not become more of a Puritan as the years went on. Heredity and environment alike impelled him that way. The whole course of his life attests to his sincerity and shows that he was a rigid Calvinist because to him it was the only way of salvation.

He was deeply interested in the religious movement of

his latter days. When Whitefield preached in Roxbury he entertained him in his home. In his interleaved almanac, written for himself alone, he gives us an account of his impression of the great evangelist.

"Mr. Whitefield is without doubt a most extraordinary man, full of zeal to promote the Kingdom and interest of our Lord Jesus and in the conversion of souls. His preaching seems to be much like that of the old English Puritans. It was not so much the matter of his sermons as the very serious, earnest and affectionate delivery of them without notes that gained him such a multitude of hearers. The main subjects of his preaching while here were the nature and necessity of Regeneration and Justification by the Righteousness of Christ as received by faith alone."

But while Dudley adhered to the traditional faith of New England with his whole soul, he did not cease to think freely about some questions—and even to reason about them in such a way as might have become dangerous if he had carried it out to the end and applied it all round. Judge Sewall relates, in 1714, that while they were on the circuit together and were stopping one night at the house of Mr. Thomas, they had a discussion about the resurrection body in which Mr. Dudley maintained that "the Belly would not be raised *because he knew no use of it.*" To this Sewall demurred, and said: "I dare not part with my Belly. Christ has redeemed it. You may cut my hand and foot some day—obsta principiis." Judge Sewall was right. When a man begins to ask too earnestly what is the use, in theological matters, there is no telling where he will end. But in Dudley's case it ended apparently with this single application, and he still continued to listen, in his pew, next to the ministers, in the great meeting house in Roxbury, to Nehemiah Walter's old-school sermons, with intellectual satisfaction.

There are some instances that have come down to us of the public spirit of Paul Dudley. He erected milestones between Roxbury and Dedham, and placed his initials,

P. D., upon them, and some of them may be seen to-day. He built a stone bridge over Smelt Brook, for which the selectmen were instructed to give him thanks, and to name it hereafter "Dudley's Bridge." This has long since disappeared. He and his brother were proprietors of the town of Leicester, which was named in compliment to Gov. Joseph Dudley. The town of Dudley was so named as a token of respect to William and Paul Dudley, "who were principle proprietors of the soil and great benefactors to the first settlers." The records of Roxbury for 1742 tell us that Hon. Paul Dudley gave a good handsome bell for the use of the Latin School. By his will he left seven pounds to the poor of Roxbury — and to the church. In fact he seems to have been the magnate and benefactor of his native place.

Perhaps the deference which was paid him may have unconsciously developed the dominant spirit which shows itself in the portrait of him which has fortunately been preserved. But not everybody was submissive to his authority. One day when he had driven some distance from home he stopped and demanded of a laboring man that he should go to his house and fetch a law book he had left behind.

The man seemed astonished, and asked, "Can one fetch it?"

"Oh, yes," said Dudley.

"Then go yourself," replied the man.

In his will Paul Dudley bequeathed to Harvard College £133, 6s. and 8d.—about \$666 — to maintain four lectures, one of which was to be delivered each year to the undergraduates. The subject of one was the defence of natural religion: of another, the defence of the great articles of the Christian Faith: and of still another, the validity of non-episcopal orders. All these are themes of permanent importance, and are capable of being treated with

profit and without offence. The fourth, however, was to concern itself with "the detecting and convicting and exposing the idolatry of the Romish church, their tyranny, usurpations, damnable heresies, fatal errors, abominable superstitions and other crying wickednesses in their high places, and finally that the church of Rome is that mystical Babylon, that man of sin, that apostate church spoken of in the New Testament."

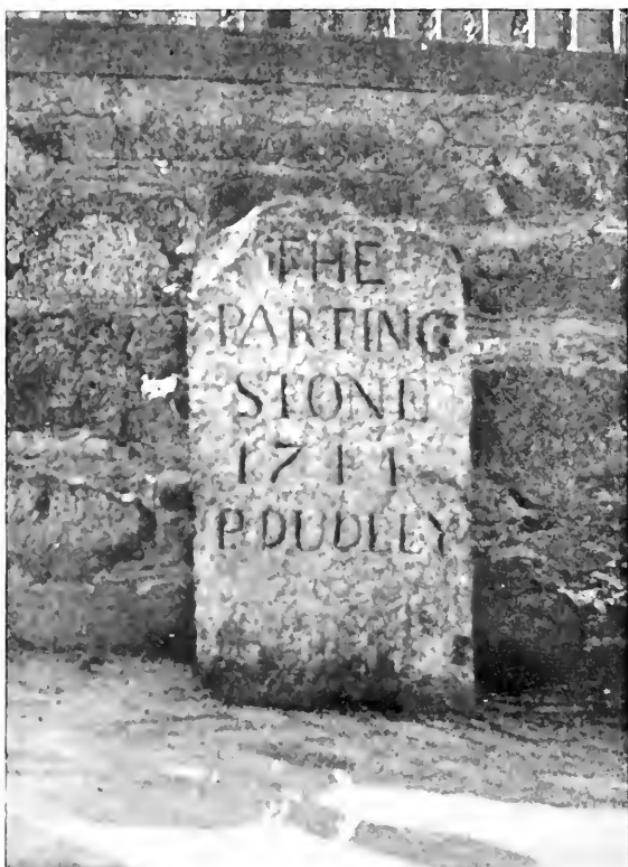
It is this lecture which causes Paul Dudley's name to be remembered by those who know nothing else about him and which, at times, makes Harvard wish that one of her graduates had forgotten her in his will. In our consideration of this matter, however, it ought always to be kept in mind that the terms in which the subject of the lecture is stated were not peculiar to him, but were the natural expressions of the Protestant feeling the world over, and especially in Massachusetts. Paul Dudley was no more to be censured for giving money for such a lecture than was the Harvard of that time for accepting it. No objection seems to have been made to the conditions of the lecture; nor was there for generations any hesitation about fulfilling them. No doubt, when the lecture was founded, it was acceptable, and to most of the constituents of the college seemed desirable.

The conflict between the forces of Roman Catholicism and Protestantism was indeed over, but men's nerves still quivered at the remembrance of it. The deeds of Queen Mary and Phillip II. seemed recent, and the revocation of the edict of Nantes was not so far away. Popery was the one thing which the average Englishman of that time could not tolerate. Here the Churchman and the Dissenter were on common ground. Even John Milton, who indeed belonged to a somewhat earlier time than Dudley, but whose ideas of liberty were centuries in advance, could tolerate Lutherans, Calvinists, Ana-baptists, Arians, Socinians, Arminians — everybody except Roman Catholics,

who were excluded because of what he considered their idolatry.

Then we must remember that the theologians of that time thought of God's revelation to man as a systematic statement of the absolute truth. So the system of Calvin was opposed to that of Roman Catholicism. There could be no wavering between them. If the one was true, the other must be false; if the one was the way to God, the other was the way to the devil. Paul Dudley was, therefore, true to the spirit of his time and to his own ideal of duty when he established his lecture. For doing so he deserves neither ridicule nor blame. It was not his fault, only his misfortune, that he did not live in a time when men are judged not so much by the standards they adopt as by their fidelity to them, when it is no longer our duty to denounce but to understand faiths that are not our own. But we are blameworthy if we, with our light, condemn him for not accepting our ideals, or if we fail to consider his conduct in view of his antecedents and circumstances. He was faithful to his vision. What more can we ask of a man than that? No doubt his gift has caused his alma mater some anxiety and annoyance; but he is not to be held responsible for that process of evolution which leads us to-day to deal with religious differences in a way other than that which seemed best to him. He has been dead one hundred and forty-four years, while all that time Harvard has been alive and advancing in knowledge. The living spirit must always outgrow the dead letter of the past. Yet with all the advances of almost a century and a half, it would not be difficult for Harvard University even now to find men of character and ability who could and would give that lecture in a way that would fulfil the earnest desire of Paul Dudley's heart.

But, whatever we think of this particular act of his, Paul Dudley must impress every one who studies his career as



The above represents the old Stone Guide-post still standing at the junction of Roxbury and Centre Streets, Roxbury, which was placed there by Paul Dudley, one hundred and fifty-one years ago. Upon the Northerly side of the Stone are the words, "Cambridge,"— "Watertown," upon the Southerly side are the words, "Dedham,"— "Rhode Island."

a man of great intellectual attainments, of forceful will and righteous purpose. He was a public-spirited citizen, an efficient legislator, a learned and just judge, an attentive observer of natural phenomena, a sincere Christian, ever faithful to the light that was given him. The memory of him may pass away, and even his name be forgotten. But what he was and did must ever remain as one of those influences by which much that we have most reason to boast of in New England character and institutions has been rendered possible.

President Dudley said:—

One of the most interesting writers upon the judicial history of Massachusetts says: "It is refreshing to mark our progress, in the eras in our judicial history when the bench has presented a constellation of learned and wise men, such as at times have distinguished it. The name of Paul Dudley is associated with one of these eras." Washb. Jud. Hist., 383.

Again, "Indeed there is something cheering to a generous mind, while engaged in the incessant and toilsome duties of judicial life, in the consciousness that, although few can appreciate the value of his labors, posterity will do justice to his memory, when the noisy, popular politician of the day, shall have passed away into oblivion. Judge Dudley was a thorough and accomplished lawyer, and to his connection with the bar and the bench may be traced many of the reforms which obtained in the practice of the courts and the mode of administering justice." P. 285.

Again, quoting from Chief Justice Sewell:—

"It was on the bench he shone with the greatest lustre. Here he displayed his admirable talents, his quick apprehension, his uncommon strength of memory and extensive

knowledge; and at the same time his abhorrence of vice, together with that impartial justice which neither respected the rich nor countenanced the poor man in his cause. P. 286.

It is also said that "thus while with pure hands and an upright heart he administered justice in his circuit through the province, he gained the general esteem and veneration of the people." P. 287.

And according to Drake, "a thorough and accomplished lawyer." Roxbury, 251.

The President then introduced Rev. James DeNormandie, as pastor of the First Church in Roxbury (Paul Dudley's church), and one of the trustees of the Dumbleian Lecture Fund.

Address by Rev. James DeNormandie.

Mr. President and Members of the Governor Thomas Dudley Family Association:

You have certainly done me much honor by inviting me to be with you this evening. It is one of the great privileges of a minister that he so frequently becomes the sharer of those family privileges and family secrets, family joys and sorrows, from which others are barred.

As the minister of the First Church in Roxbury, I must be a hearty sympathizer with the memory of Paul Dudley, to which you have devoted this evening, for he was a distinguished member of our church in his day, a great friend and helper of our ancient Latin school; interested in everything which made for the welfare of this community, even to the setting up of those stones which directed the traveler on his then devious ways. It was not very long since I baptized a child "Paul Dudley," and many of his descendants are still faithful worshippers at the altar to

which he was so loyal, though in the movement of theological opinions the church has followed the liberal wave which has borne it far away from his recorded views. We may hope, however, that, were he living, he would be heartily in sympathy with us.

Some time ago, I delivered a lecture in the Old South, on the Apostle Eliot, and afterwards many of the audience remained to examine the old church record-book in the apostle's hand-writing, fair and distinct after the lapse of over two and a half centuries. But one lady who seemed quite disturbed at the thought that the apostle's church was under the care of a Unitarian, wanted to know how it was that I was occupying his pulpit. I told her it was owing to one of those historical changes which have been frequent in the records of worship. But she wanted to know that if the apostle were living now, if he would be a Unitarian. I replied that one could not say in just what direction one's religious views would lead him after two centuries, but I should have great hopes that so wise and enlightened a leader of his day would be in the foremost of the liberal church now—or if not, then only so much the worse for him.

The First Church in Roxbury is somewhat exceptional among the old churches of New England, in the fact that it has hardly ever received any legacies for carrying on its work. But if not for our own church, the bequest of Paul Dudley would be accepted on a wider ground, as a help to carry out what to his mind were some very essential conditions of religious prosperity for the churches of New England.

The position of trustee of this fund has brought with it some embarrassment. For many years the lectures were given according to his will, and the one on Romanism, no matter how severe its statements, occasioned no surprise and no objection; for in those days every one said as harsh

things as he pleased about the Papists, and it was policy in them to hear and be silent. As they have grown in power, they naturally ill bear these censures upon their church. For several years the fund was allowed to accumulate, because the income was not sufficient to pay a lecturer, and seven years ago the lectureship was renewed, against the judgment of some of the trustees—for it is perfectly clear that this lecture against Romanism must be given in the spirit of the will, which is perfectly explicit, or it were better that the fund should revert to the heirs, to this association, I would say, of the Dudley descendants.

We are gathered this evening to commemorate our Puritan ancestors, and I beg a moment's consideration to this subject. It is rather good form now to decry the Puritan character. I find some of our writers who, in prying among the early records, find instances of moral lapses, take delight in exposing the weakness of our early settlers, and conclude that after all they were not very religious. In looking over the records of our church—the church of the Dudleys—and reading between the lines, I come to a different conclusion. The minister, with even papal inquisition, knew about everything which took place in his little community, and every fault was visited with the condemnation of the Church. I read in our early church book, "A woman, the wife of William Webb, followed baking, and through her covetous mind she made light waight after many admonitions . . . as also for an habit of lying and shifting after much admonition, and also for a grosse ly in publik flatly denying that after she had weighed her dough, she never nimed off bitts from each loaf, which yet was from witnesses testified to be a common if not a constant practis, for all which grosse sins she was excommunicated, her ways having bene long a greif of heart to her godly neighbors. But afterwards she was reconciled to the church and lived Christianly and dyed comfortably."

What condition of morals would be revealed in this city if every such departure from absolute rectitude were brought before the church. No, my friends, a careful insight into the life of that day brings to our view a settlement of men and women exceptionally Godly — not without faults and falls; not altogether lovely, perhaps, in the severity of their walk — but still exceptionally honest, true, virtuous, God-fearing, and we may all join with you in great earnestness and gratitude that we are the descendants of that race. Let us forget their weakness, and carry to a higher plane their virtues.

Remarks by the President as to the trust established by Paul Dudley: —

The university has tried to rid itself of this trust, and it has frequently been the subject of serious consideration in the Board of Overseers, some of whose members, as you may know, are among the ablest of our lawyers. I have even been informed by one of the foremost professors of the university that the opinion of Justice Gray of the Supreme Court of the United States, then Chief Justice of our Supreme Judicial Court, was sought at one time upon the question of whether it was possible to surrender the trust in some way. But his opinion, as that of other able lawyers, was that having accepted the trust the university must perform it. There is no such thing as paying over the fund to anybody except in accordance with the terms of the trust. Were such an attempt made, by proper proceedings in the courts any one could compel an observance of the trust.

Augustine Jones, Esq., of Providence, R. I., was then called upon for remarks relative to the "Life of Gov. Thomas Dudley."

Remarks by Augustine Jones, Esq.

The life of Governor Thomas Dudley is full of interest. My year of study and research has been a delightful one.

His biography cannot be completed at once, the facts and incidents must be faithfully and patiently gathered from many sources. He left neither notes nor a diary which might have presented his own explanation of his acts in the General Court, Court of Assistants and in his official life as governor and deputy governor. The memoir of Governor Dudley and the history of Massachusetts during the twenty-three years from 1630 are one and inseparable. His work and personality are in it and through it all.

If I have noted correctly, he did not miss a single meeting of the General Court or more than one or two of the Court of Assistants during this important period.

He was continuously in office, and fortunately the events of human life are so interwoven and connected each to the others, that when some are given the others may be traced by their necessary relations to those which are known.

Governor Andrew once said upon this subject, in reviewing evidence in court, "There is a thread in every English cable by which a sea-tossed British mariner finding it upon any desolate shore or any island in the sea may know that it came from his native land." And I hope that we may trace the threads woven into the life of Gov. Thomas Dudley, which have been so long severed and neglected, and combine them into something of their original strength and beauty.

The other New England colonies sprang from this one, and they, with it, formed a large portion of the beginning of this nation which extends from ocean to ocean, one people, one language, one illustrious Commonwealth!

I most heartily favor the suggestions made by our Historian in regard to researches in England.

A poem entitled "A Colonial Dame," written by Mrs. J. Q. Adams and addressed to "Dorothy Dudley," was read by Mr. L. Edwin Dudley. The President spoke of the anniversary Dulleian Lecture to be given on the following Wednesday evening at Appleton Chapel, Harvard University. He also voiced the sympathy of the Association with Rev. E. E. Hale in the loss of his youngest son, and with the family of Hon. William O. Grover, deceased.

By vote of the meeting, the Secretary was instructed to send an expression of regard and interest to Mrs. Sally Dudley Tucker of Raymond, N. H., on her ninety-eighth birthday, October seventeenth. The meeting then adjourned.

Paul Dudley's Will.

Copy of Record in Registry of Probate, Suffolk County.

In the Name & Fear of God, Amen.

I, Paul Dudley of Roxbury in the County of Suffolk and Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, Esq., being of sound disposing mind and memory altho' labouring under much bodily weaknes & Infirmity, Do make, ordain & appoint this to be my last will & Testament.

First and Above all things, I Commit my precious and immortal Soul into the hands of the Lord Jesus Christ the Son of God, the only Redeemer of God's Elect, & only Mediator between God and man, hoping to Obtain Mercy from Him in that Day to behold his face in Righteousness & to be everlastingly Satisfyed with His Likenes, Amen & Amen.

My Body I Commit to the Earth from whence it Came to be decently, but not Extravagantly Interred at the sole Discretion of my Executrix.

As to such worldly Estate which God has Graciously given me I will dispose and bequeath it in manner following:

IMPRIMIS, I will that all my just Debts, funeral Expences & Legacies be paid & discharged as soon as may be, by my Executrix herein after named in the way & manner hereafter mentioned.

ITEM, I Give to the six daughters of my deceased Brother three hundred pounds Lawfull money of this Province to be equally divided between them.

ITEM, I Give to my Nephew Thomas Dudley fifteen pounds lawfull money having already expended many hundred pounds Lawfull money for the bettering of his Estate.

ITEM, I Give the said Thomas one half of my Library.

ITEM, I give to my Nephew Joseph Dudley two hundred pounds Lawfull Money and the other half of my Library.

ITEM, I Give & Devise to him all my Real Estate whatsoever & wheresoever it be to him his Heirs & Assigines

forever, hereby confirming some Deeds of Settlement that I have already made upon him, saving always the use of a peice of Salt marsh called Brewer's Marsh in Roxbury to my dear Wife during the term of her Natural Life.

ITEM, I Give to my Nephew Dudley Atkins & his Sister Mary Russell, one hundred pounds Lawfull Money to be equally divided between them.

ITEM, I Give to the Children of my Sister Miller of New London, viz: her seven Children by her late Husband Winthrop two hundred pounds Lawfull Money to be equally divided between them.

ITEM, I Give to my four Sisters, Sewall, Miller, Dummer & Atkins ten pounds Lawfull Money each for a Suit of Mourning.

ITEM, I Give to my Nephew Henry Sewall the like Sum of Ten pounds for the same use.

ITEM, I Give to the ffree School in Roxbury Seven Pounds Lawfull Money.

ITEM, I Give the like Sum of seven pounds to the Poor of the East Parish in Roxbury like money.

ITEM, I Give to the first Church in Roxbury the like Sum of Seven pounds like Money.

ITEM, I Give to Harvard College in Cambridge in New England one hundred & thirty three pounds six shillings & eight pence like money to be appropriated and disposed of in such manner as I shall direct under my Hand & Seal at any time hereafter.

ITEM, I Give & Bequeath unto my & my wife's dear & beloved neice Lucy Winthrop who has lived with us ever since her Infancy and as soon as she was Capable of it, and so all along unto this day, always behaving to us with the same Affection, duty Prudence, Faithfullnes & Dilligence as if she had been truly a Daughter & Offspring of our Bowells, I say I Give to her the sum of three hundred & fifty pounds Lawfull Money.

ITEM, I Give unto her a Turkey Carpet which was her Father's but not to be poſſeſſed by her untill the Death of my

dear wife, these Legacies I Give unto our Neice last mentioned as a Token of my Sincere affection to her and as a Reward of her Love, Care and Service to me & mine.

ITEM, I give to the Widow of the late Rev'd Mr. Walter, Pastor of the first Church in Roxbury forty shill'gs like money.

ITEM, I Give to the Rev'd Mr. Peabody the present Pastor of said Church six pounds like money.

ITEM, As to the residue of my Estate whether it Consists of money, Bonds, Plate, Household stuff, Stock, Mortages as also my Coach, Chaises, Chair &c. I Give the whole of it to my dear, faithfull & well beloved wife to be at her absolute disposal I say I Give the same to her as a token of my dying & Sincere Affection, & as a Reward in some measure for her remarkable & Constant, wise & faithfull Care, Love, Duty & Service to me ever since we became related to one another, the Lord reward it a thousandfold into her own Bosom.

ITEM, I have mention'd my Library Already, but I would add that my Dear wife shall have right & power to take out of the same the value of thirteen pounds six shillings & eight pence Lawfull Money in such books as she shall Choose, and the Loan of any other for her own reading, she making a Receipt for the Same.

ITEM, I desire & appoint William Brattle & John Winthrop of Cambridge, Esqs., & Mr. Samuel Winthrop of Boston to make an equal Division of my Library between my two Nephews to whom I have given the same as soon as the youngest of them shall Come of Age.

ITEM, As to such pictures or Family Medals as are proper for my Father's Heirs to have, I desire & Impower my Executrix to dispose of them accordingly.

ITEM, Whereas in this my last will and Testament I have given several Legacys to divers persons mentioned to be in Lawfull Money, my true Intention, will and meaning is that my Executrix pay & discharge the said Legacys with such Bonds & Mortages as she shall receive of mine according to the best of her Discretion, doing Justice to the several Legatees & that she shall be Compelled to no other sort of payment

whatsoever & that payments in the manner last mentioned shall be a full Discharge of all the Legacys by me given in this Will.

ITEM, I would have it hereby understood and my Will and meaning is that what Estate I have left & Given to my Executrix by Deed or in & by this my last Will shall be no part of her Dower, or in Lien of it, but that she shall have her full Right of Dower in all such Real Estate as I stand seized of at the time of my Decease, and in particular in all such Real Estate as was left me by my Hon'd Father, hoping & earnestly desiring that my Nephew Thomas Dudley unto whom the Inheritance will descend will give his Hon'd Aunt no Trouble respecting that matter, but behave himself with all Duty, affection & Justice as he expects the blessing of God on himself & all his affairs.

ITEM, I appoint my sd dear & beloved Wife the sole Executrix of this my last will and Testament. And in Testimony of all the aforeswitten have hereunto set my Hand & Seal at Roxbury aforesaid this first Day of Jan'ry in the twenty-fourth year of his Majesty's Reign, Anno Dom. 1750.

PAUL DUDLEY [SEAL.]

Sign'd Seal'd Published & Declared by the said Paul Dudley as his last will & Testament in the presence of us.

JOHN GREATON.

SAMUEL WELD.

OXENBRIDGE THATCHER, JUN'R.
EXAM'D.

Suffolk ss. By the Hon'ble Edward Hutchinson, Esq.,
Judge of Prob't &c.

The within written will being presented for Probate by the Executrix therein named, John Greaton, Samuel Weld & Oxenbridge Thatcher, Jun'r, made Oath that they saw the Hon'ble Paul Dudley, Esq., the Subscriber to this Instrument Sign & Seal & heard him publish & Declare the same to be his last Will & Testament & that when he so did he was of sound disposing Mind & Memory according to these Depon'ts best discerning & that they set to their Hands as Witnesses thereof in the said Testator's presence.

Boston, Feb'y 15th, 1750.

Att't.

EDW'D HUTCHINSON.

The Dudleian Lecture Bequest.

EXTRACT FROM THE RECORDS OF HARVARD COLLEGE.

A true Copy of the s'd Judge Dudley's Direction under his Hand & Seal referr'd to in the above Paragraph of his Will, here followeth.

To all Christian People unto whom these Presents shall come, Paul Dudley of Roxbury in the County of Suffolk and Province of the Mafsachusetts Bay in New-England, Esqr., sends Greeting. Whereas the said Paul Dudley among other Legacies, by Him given in his last Will & Testament, hath bequeathed to Harvard College in Cambridge in New-England the Sum of one hundred & thirty-three Pounds six shillings & eight Pence lawful Money (w'ch is to be paid & discharged in & by good Bonds and Mortgages of that Value). The Legacy to be appropriated in such Manner, as the said Paul Dudley should declare under his hand & Seal.

Now know Ye That I the s'd Paul Dudley have & hereby do declare, The Design of my Legacy to be as followeth. That is to say, The yearly Income Interest or Profit of the sum before mentioned to be applied towards, The erecting, maintaining, supporting & continuing, an Anniversary Sermon or Lecture, to be held or preached at the s'd College, Once every year successively, by such Persons, as the Trustees of said Legacy shall choose and appoint.

The first Lecture or anniversary Sermon to be for proving, explaining & proper Use & improvement of the Principles of Natural Religion, as it is commonly called & understood by Divines & learned Men.

The Second Lecture to be for the Confirmation, Illustration & Improvement of the Great Articles of the Christian Religion, properly so call'd, or the Revelation w'ch Jesus Christ, the Son of God, was pleas'd to make, First by Himself & afterward by his holy Apostles, to his Church & the World for their Salvation.

The Third Lecture to be for the detecting & convicting & exposing the Idolatry of the Romish Church, Their Tyranny, Usurpations, damnable Heresies, fatal Errors, abominable Superstitions, and other crying Wickednesses in their high Places; And Finally, that the Church of Rome, is that mystical Babylon, That Man of Sin, That Apostate Church spoken of, in the New Testament.

The fourth & last Lecture, I would have for maintaining explaining & proving the Validity of the Ordination of Ministers or Pastors of the Churches, & so their Administration of the Sacraments or Ordinances of Religion, as the same hath been practised in New-England, from the first beginning of Yt & so continued at this Day.

Not that I would any ways invalidate Episcopal Ordination, as Yt is comonly called & practised in the Church of England; But I do esteem the Method of Ordination as practised in Scotland, at Geneva & among the Dissenters in England, and in the Churches in this Country, to be very safe, scriptural & valid; And that the Great Head of the Church, by his blefsed Spirit, hath owned, sanctifyed & blefsed Them accordingly, & will continue so to do, to the End of the World, Amen.

These four Lectures I would have held alternately every year in succession, so long as the Profits of my Legacy will support the Charge of it.

As for the Trustees of this Lecture, I appoint and name them as followeth,

The President of Harvard College, For the Time being.

The Profess's of Divinity at Cambridge, For the Time being.

The Pastor of the first Chh in Cambridge, For the Time being.

The Senior Tutor resident at s'd College, For the Time being.

The Pastor of the first Church in Roxbury, For the Time being.

And whenever any Vacancy happens, the same to be fill'd up, by those that remain or the Major Part of Them.

I do also appoint the President of Harvard College to begin & preach the first of these four Lectures: And That He & all such as succeed him in said Lectures be at the sole Charge

of leaving a fair Copy of their Discourses, with the Treas'r of the said College, to be by Him fill'd with the public Records of s'd Houfe.

And in Testimony of my humble Desire, That God would be graciously pleas'd, To accept This poor Thank-Offering, from his unworthy servant, for his many & great Mercies to Me, in my Education at that College, And my sincere Prayer and Desire for the Favour of God in that Society in all Ages to Come, I have hereunto set my hand and Seal, At Roxbury the second Day of January, in the twenty-fourth year of his Majesty's Reign, A. D. 1750.

PAUL DUDLEY. [SEAL]

Seal'd & Deliv'd in Presence of
EBENEZER PIERPONT,
SAMUEL WINTHROP.

Postscript:

Let him that preaches the last lecture mentioned, be a sound grave, experienced Divine & at least forty years of Age. And let those that preach the several Lectures afores'd have their Stipend or Pay given Them as soon as may be.

PAUL DUDLEY. [SEAL]

Seal'd & Deliv'd in Presence of
EBENEZER PIERPONT,
SAMUEL WINTHROP.

A true Copy

EDW'D HOLYOKE, *Pres'dt.*

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